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CHARLES S. CRANE; Manager.

TUESDAY - JULY 24

#### THE PEOPLE AND THE TRUSTS.

Is one of the insidious forms of the opening campaign against Bryan to be seen in the announcements, which tread upon each other's heels, that this or that great capitalist prefers Bryan to Roosevelt as the next Presiden; of the United States? Or is the scheme one to promote the interests of Roosevelt as a political press agency work now being done goes without the saying, for it is great political leaders and that their weight will be thrown in the national political conventions to secure nominees of their own choice. If they succeed, look out for breakers of the sort Mucaulay caught sight of half a century ago.

The conviction that the trusts are reaching out for the absolute control of the American people is borne upon every student of affairs. It is with them a measure of self preservation. If they do not throttle the people the people will throttle them. Trusts are always in the presence of the enemy; and as they crush competition, arbitrarily control prices, suppress individuality and pollute the stream of justice they make more enemies. For safety's sake they must take and hold all the citadels of American political authority. Already they have the upper house of Congress and their legislative leader, Aldrich, is the most influential Senator there. Their servants in the House of Representatives are many and bold. Theirs is the power to control or at least paralyze most state legislatures. Two essential elements of power they lack: the Presidency and the privilege, through owning the Presidency, of filling vacancies in the United States Supreme Court. To gain this coveted ground the trusts will bring to bear, in coming political contests, and especially the next one, an enormous leverage of wealth; and they will count on the slavery of party men to the machines which they manipulate to mill their electoral grist.

The only safety from an oligarchy of millionaires is for the common people of the United States to be faithful to their old ideals. They must keen one of themselves, a commoner, stalwart, bold and true, in the White House and when his term is out get another like him; and he in turn may be trusted to protect the Supreme Court from corporate inroads. This duty is far superior to mere party obligations. It should not be disturbed by bogies raised from the graveyards of old campaigns. It is not politics but patriotism; not expediency but self-preservation.

#### THE TRADUCERS OF DREYFUS.

Certainly it seems that an avenging Nemesis has followed upon the heels of the accusers of Dreyfus. Mainly for the reason that they feared his watchfulness of their own wrongdoing, and taking advantage of the French popular prejudice against the Jew, certain spies who were themselves engaged in selling the military secrets of France, it is said, conspired to bring about the ruin of Captain Albert Dreyfus. The world knows the tale of how a document purporting to reveal French military secrets was found in the waste paper basket of a German attache of Legation in Paris; of how its authorship was fastened upon Dreyfus, although he was innocent; of how he was degraded from his rank in the army and sent to Devil's Island for life, and of how, finally and very slowly, the truth came out and he was restored to so much of what he had lost as the French government could give him.

In the hour of the vindication of Dreyfus, it is natural to ponder a little upon the fate of his accusers. One of these, and perhaps the worst because the least scrupulous tool of the conspirators, Major Esterhazy, was the real author of the bordereau-the document that was said to incriminate Drevfus. He died in exile and wretched poverty in London. Colonel Sandherr, chief of the Frenchgeneral staff and the first accuser of Dreyfus, was dismissed from the army in disgrace. Major Patty du Clam, who placed Dreyfus under arrest, was dismissed from the army. Colonel Henry, who succeeded Colonel Picquart, the friend of Dreyfus, as chief of the general staff, confessed that he forged documents used as proof against Dreyfus, and then committed suicide in prison. General de Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff who had charge of the "dossier," retired from the army in disgrace. General Mercier, Minister of War, who blocked revision in the Dreyfus case by telling the French Parliament that the publication of the "dossier" would bring on war with Germany, was forced to retire from the army in disgrace.

It is a notable record, truly, and in the reading of it Dreyfus is avenged But the undoing of his enemies cannot give him back the years and the happi-

## THE WAY OF WISDOM.

A duty every party owes to itself is to nominate good men for office who of being elected. The worst service it can do for itself is to name vulnerable men, or men representing factions, whose appearance in the field would mean discord in the face of the enemy.

leader of a faction for President. That is why Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Seward, Conkling, Blaine and a score of other history-makers missed the Presidency and why Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison gained it. The

A party succeeds when it understands the value of convention compromises about policies.

Compromise, where principle is not abandoned, is the surest sign of sanity in party management.

To come to the point: Are the Republican managers of the Oahu county fight for Sheriff and the Legislature going in for sanity or bugs?

To nominate either Brown or Crabbe for Sheriff will precipitate a bolt which must either enable the Democrats to elect their man for Sheriff or aid the enemy through the trading of votes with the Republican nomince to gain control of the Legislature. And after that the Republican factions would be wider apart than ever.

All this trouble may be avoided if the Republican managers will name some man for Sheriff whom neither faction claims but whom both respect.

## THE CZAR AND THE DOUMA.

The Czar has dissolved his Parliament, and the members have gone to Fin land to meet there and consider their course of action. There is probably but one result to be expected from that. If the members of the Douma had intended to submit the dissolution, they would have submitted. Consideration shows that they are not prepared to obey the will of the Czar,

The world need not be surprised to see a dual government in Russia very shortly, nor to see the discontented of all factions rally to the side of the Par-Hament. Nicholas would seem, at last, to have gone dangerously close to doing the one thing needed to precipitate actual revolution. A Parliament hostile to the sovereign, meeting in a city which is not his capital, gives the people of the nation a chance to make direct choice of the one government or the other, ....

## DAMS AND PUMPS.

The preference for a dam at the head of Naumau valley over the high lift pump and artesian well system was due, in part, to a difference of \$180,000 per islands both in tourists and merchandise. In fact there nught to have been year in expenses. It was felt that, in the existing state of public finances, Honolulu could not afford the luxury of pumping water up hill and must con tent itself with the uncient and occumient process of impounding rain and spring water and letting it flow down hill. That this decision was wise as well as communical is a fact which will not be affected by Engineer Kellogg's findlogs, however adverse they may be to the stability of the dam which has been partly built. It remains true that a sound dam can be constructed.

We speak of these things because it is murally certain that, if Engineer Relings's report is adverse to the Nousen dute, the attenue well and lift-pump advantes will make themselves hord in favor of their assuranced policy This paper opposed them at the start and shall continue to oppose them as

grounds of Francis and with continue to suppose the Runana dam proposition in the belief that there is nathing in the characters of the ground to affect the stability of the structure. If that is needed is good engineering work and this may always and easily be had.

There are a hundred impounding dame in the United States to every high lift pump; and there are reservous still in use, in Asia, which were constructed by the ancients and have withstood the ravages of time and earthquake. 'Impounded surface water is the cheapest supply of eitles and enly constitutes a source of danger where the plain guarantees of safety have been slighted or

#### THE MAUI RUBBER EXPERIMENT.

A visitor to the rubber plantation at Nahiku, Maui, reports that he sa trees there four feet in height which had only been planted in April last, and trees a year old from which a large quantity of rubber had been taken. How large the quantity was is not stated, but the secretary of this particular rubber concern, in a report printed last week, gave the most promising assurances of the success of the undertaking.

And, if rubber planting is to be a success in these Islands, that means one more step in the diversification of industries. It is an important step, because this is the age of rubber. The product is coming more and supposed candidate for a third term? That there is something ulterior in the more largely into use every day. If it were not for the fact that rubber is available, about half the electric appliances that contribute to the comfort certain that the trust magnates are for neither the one nor the other of the and luxury of modern life would be impossible. Rubber is distinctly a product of the sub-tropical regions, and does not come into competition, with anything that is produced on the mainland of the United States. Therefore, the market is made before the article is produced, and when the rubber is ready ships will be sent to get it.

So, against the production of rubber, apply none of those objections which pessimists who would decry any change in the existing order affect to see in every move looking to the production of anything but sugar in Hawaii. Of course sugar lends. But rubber will grow on land that will not produce sugar, and there is plenty of land available for its production. The success of the Nahiku plantation, therefore, will be a success upon which all citizens who look to the real Americanization of this land can congratulate themselves.

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN MEATS.

The exposure of packing house methods and its effect on the foreign trade of the United States lend interest to the figures of export of meats and meat products

The ten months for which complete figures have been presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics show a total of 166 millions, and as preliminary figures for May indicate a total of over 16 millions for that month, this would make the total exports of meats and meat products up to June 1st about 182 million dollars, with one month remaining to complete the fiscal year. These figures for eleven months show a larger exportation of meats and meat products than in the corresponding period of any other year in the history of our export trade, and show an increase of practically 60 per cent, when compared with the figures for the corresponding months of 1896, a decade earlier.

This large increase occurs in all of the principal products, but is especially noticeable in lard, elee oil, salted pork, fresh beef and fresh pork. The value of lard exportations in the ten months ending with April, 1896, was 281/2 million dollars; in the corresponding period ending with April, 1906, it was 511/2 millions, having thus nearly doubled in ten years. Exports of fresh beef nereased from a little less than 15 million dollars in the ten months ending with April, 1896, to practically 20 millions in the same months of 1906; hams, from 14 millions to 1614 millions; oleo oil and oleomargarine, from 714 millions to practically 15 millions; salted pork, from 31/2 millions to practically 10 millions. canned-beef exports show but little increase during the decade, the value in en months of 1896 being 5 million dollars and in the same months of 1906, a little less than 5% millions. Exports of bacon also show but a slight increase, the value in the ten months ending with April, 1896, being practically 29 million dollars, and in the corresponding period of the present fiscal year 291/2 millions.

In order of magnitude, the exportation of meats and meat products are, for the ten months ending with April, 1996: Lard, 511/2 million dollars; bacon, 29 millions; beef, fresh, practically 20 millions; hams, 162-3 millions; oleo oil and oleomargarine, 15 millions; salted pork, 10 millions; canned beef, 5% millions; salted beef, 4 millions; tallow, a little less than 4 millions; sausage casings, 214 millions, and fresh and canned pork, a million dollars each. Thus the total value of meat and meat products exported in the fiscal year 1906 will approximate 200 million dollars, and will probably exceed that of any earlier

All parts of the world are purchasers of American provisions. The lard xports of 1905 went direct from the United States to 75 different countries and olonies, the largest quantity to the United Kingdom, valued at 171/2 million iollars; to Germany, about 15 millions; to Netherlands, practically 5 millions; to Belgium, 2% millions; to Cuba, 1% millions; while the remainder went in sums of less than 1 million dollars' value to various other countries and colonies, practically every European country being a purchaser to a greater or less extent, as were all of the countries of North and South America and the principal countries of Asia and Oceania.

Bacon, which stands second in importance in the value of ment products exported, goes largely to the United Kingdom, which took in 1905 practically 21 million dollars' worth out of the total of 25% million dollars' worth exported. The next largest purchaser was Belgium, a little over 1 million dollars worth, followed by Netherlands to the value of about a half million dollars Cuba a half million of fresh beef; The United Kingdom is the principal purchaser, the value thereof taken in 1905 having been \$22,021,642 out of a total It is the custom in national politics rarely to name and never to elect the exportation of \$22,138,365. Hams show the next largest total, and of the 211/2 million dollars' worth exported in 1905, 1912 millions went to the United Kingdom, about one-half million dollars' worth to Belgium, and a half million dollars' worth to Cuba. Oleomargarine and oleo oil, the latter used for the production wisdom of greater polities may be safely used as a guiding light for lesser of oleomargarine, rank next to hams in the total value of meat products exported, amounting in ten months of 1906 to practically 15 million dollars, the bulk of which is oleo oil. This article goes chiefly to the butter-making coun-It is pretty certain to lose when it gets bull-headed about men, and it often tries, the largest part to Netherlands, which took 61/2 million dollars' worth out loses as the Democratic national party did in 1892 and 1900, when it gets cranky of the 1116 million dollars' worth exported in 1905; the value sent to Germany was a little less than 2 millions; to the United Kingdom, 1 million; to Norway three-quarters of a million, and to Denmark, about a half million dollars. Of the 91/2 million dollars' worth of salted pork exported in 1905, nearly 6 million collars' worth went to the United Kingdom and less than a half million to any ther country. Canned beef exportations amount to about 6 million dollars annually and have changed little in value for several years, having been 5 million dollars in 1901 and 6% millions in 1905, and the quantity ranging from 5314 million pounds in 1901 to 6014 millions in 1905. In this, as in most of the other classes of meats exported, the United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser, taking over 4 million dollars' worth in 1905, against a little less than 11/2 millions' worth sent to Japan and about one-third of a million's worth to South Africa.

> Great Britain, it will be seen, is by far the largest purchaser of American meat products. Of the 75 million dollars' worth of bacon, ham, fresh beef and canned beef exported in 1905, the United Kingdom took 66 million dollars worth, or practically 90 per cent, of the total; of the total exports of meats, valued at 100 millions, she took 80 million dollars' worth, while of the 4012 million deliars' worth of cattle experted in the same year she took 36% million dollars worth.

> The late General Kedama was, the brains of the Japanese army in the war with Russin. The victories over Kurepatkin and Stoessel were planned and in arge extent wrought out by him. He did the intellectual work for which the renerable Oyama received the credit. His death, which was probably hastened by his exposures and anxieties in the war, has reduced the potential military strength of his country.

thood lack to the Matson line between Portland and Honolulu! May it live long and prespect. There ought to be a good trade between Oregon and these nich a trade ten years ago.

may conclude to box theatrical news from its columns. How long could the trust stand that?

Interest in Hussell Stage's will was long aga stimulated by the old Souncier' unise to surprise the public with it.

Engineer Keilogg is a feary grandpa. No Honolylu for him when the reort comme boots for round.

#### LOCAL BREVITIES

(Cross Saturday's Advertiser) The old Walnuenue wharf at Hile is be removed. The S. S. Californian departed from

Kalifut for Hilo on Thursday.

Kobata-for some months, returned to Honolulu yesterday. The local agents believe that the Alameda will arrive here at her usual time-next Friday morning.

Dr. F. L. Ferguson will leave on the lats of August for the mainland, on the S. S. Alameda, for a two months' va cation.

Vol. 2 of the Reports of the United States District Court of Hawail, handsomely bound in sheep, has been issued by the Gazette Co.

Machinery has been ordered for th sawmill for the koa lumber company of Hawaii, which will be built eithe at Hilo or in the kon forest near the Volcano House. A small shipment sawed at the Hilo Railroad shops has been shipped to San Francisco on the

(From Sunday's Advertiser) Admiral George C. Beckley is re-

to run for Sheriff of Oahu, Hon. Palmer Woods and his brother Sam Woods of Kohala, came up from the Big Island on the Kinau yesterday United States District Attorney Breckons and United States Marsha Hendry returned from Hilo yesterday. They have had a pleasant vacation a the Volcano House,

H. M. Wells, school inspector from Maul, is in town to confer with the Board of Education relative to next year's appointments,

On Friday the Tax Appeal Cour-banded down a decision placing the valuation of the property of the Oahu Sugar Company at \$4,000,000. The assessment by the Tax Office was \$4,500, 000, and the return was \$3,270,000,

The Tax Appeal Court has rendered decisions sustaining the appellants in the cases of the Hamakua Mill Com pany, the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, the Waiakea Mill Company and the Union Mill Company, all of them represented at the hearings by McClanahan. In the case of the Hamakua Mill Company the return was \$94,790.06 and the assessment was \$246,-856.40 more. The Laupahoehoe Sug Company returned \$27,352.10 and assessed \$257,481 more. The Walak Mill Company's return was \$55,802 \$258,514.20. In the Union Mill Compa case the assessment was \$99,506.10 ov the return of \$4971.72

(From Monday's Advertiser.) The bark Amy Turner is in port. S brought a small cargo of general me chandise and will take sugar to t

Coast.—Hilo Herald.
Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, the promine entomologist, was a passenger fro Honolulu yesterday. He is going the volcano.—Hilo Herald.

A. B. Loebenstein, who recently

father, has been ill for some days, b is improving.—Hilo Heraid. Kapellmeister Berger will find entirely new bandstand awaiting h

back from his mainland tour, An excursion train was run over t Wahiawa branch of the O. R. & yesterday. The regular timetable of the branch, two trains per day each

in the Capitol grounds when he com

way, goes into effect today "I am sorry that the reference in n charge to a prosecuting officer having refused to prosecute a case throug plaue should have been taken as refe ring to the County Attorney of He waii," said Judge Parsons, when ask as to the particular case to which is referred. "I had a different matter mind altogether."—Hilo Herald.

Neither Superintendent Holloway n Assistant Howland evinces any gloo over the prospects of Expert Kellogg eport on the Nuuanu dam.

Chief Clerk Buckland was yesterday in mailing election proch mations to the proper officials on th other islands

Domingo Ferreira is said to have a Hawaiian-bred runner in sight which ne is anxious to match against Louis; warren's Indigo. He sold Honolulu Girl in Hilo for \$250.

District Attorney Breckons as general dviser and Sam Johnson as Russian interpreter were kept busy yesterday by the straggling Molokans, who are gradually getting back to the colony in Los Angeles since quitting the Kapaa cane fields. They have been receiving funds by mail and cable, need friendly assistance in collecting

the drafts.

George H. Fairchild, manager of Makee Sugar Co.'s plantation, is an-nounced as a candidate for the Senate from Kauai. It is further reported that if elected he will oppose the ministration on account of the Molo-

## VETERAN ODD FELLOW HAPPILY ENTERTAINED

(Continued from Page 1.) F., July 23, 1906, at the L O. O. F. Building.

SONG OF GREETING.

A visitor is here tonight Whom we honor with all our might, And has a friendly grasp for all. So that he'll not forget us thus

/ Chorust He's a whole-souled odd Fellow; His breed is Friendship, Love and Truth.

Excelsior, upward and onward. Extends him first tile greeting hand, And Pacific new steps in line; If the theatzical trust have the press critics from its playlocaus the press She will hat be believed the time. And like her name, brings Harmony,

there is believed that fritten and is Friendship, Logic and Youth.

Now Citye Branch she comes along And opposes him all alone;

# Ayer's Cherry Gectoral

begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneu-monia or con-sumption. Stop

your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of socalled "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles. ered by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A

EGLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honois-lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and bulk-ing materials. Office. 414 Fort St.

CONOLULU IRON WORKS CO:-Ma

### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

NAME OF STOCK,	Paid Up	Val	Bid.	ASI
C. BREWES & Co	\$1,000,000	\$100		400
Haw Applement	5,000,000	100	284	28
Haw. Agricultural Haw. Com. & Sugar Co	1,200,000 2,812,758 2,000,000	100	100	*86
Honomu	2,000,000	20	25	287
	2,000,000	20	18	1475
Halku	500,000	100		190
Libel Plan. Co. Ltd.	500,000 2,500,000	50	221	8
Eihei Plan. Co, Ltd Eipahulu	160,000	100	40	
McBryde Sug.Co. Led	8,500,000	100	6	150
Undu Sugar Co	8,600,000	100	96	101
Onomea	1,000,000 500,000	20		85
CHAR BUIERT CO. LEA.	5,000,000	20	214	35
Olowalu Paauhau SugPlanCo.	150,000	100	80	***
acine	5,000,000	100	18	200
Pala Pepeekeo	750,000 750,000	TATO	••••	175 160
Ploneer	2,750,000	100	18214	100
Pioneer Waialua Agri. Co Waliuku	4,500,000	100	621/2	
	790,000	100	****	275
Scrip	105,000	100	125	1150
Walmanalo Walmea Sugar Mill.	202,000 125,000	100		***
MIRCHITA WRODE	140,000	100	***	••••
MISCRILLANBOUS.	1,500,000	100	125	
I. R. T. A L. Co. Pt.	500,000	100	120	***
H. R. T. & L. Co., C	1,150,000	100	200	58
Haw. Risctric Co H. H. T. & L. Co., Pld. H. R. T. & L. Co., C Mutual Tel. Co U. R. A. L. Co.	150,000	10	9	90
Bilo R. R. Ce	1,000,000	20	****	90
Honolulu Browing &	T. Market and M.	-		
maning Co. List	400,009	20	*****	2514
Haw.Ter.,i p. c. (Fire	Amt,Out		100	****
Claims)	\$15,000	***		****
funding 1865).  Haw. Ter. 42 p. c  Baw. Ter. 43 p. e  Baw. Gov't. 5 p. e  Co. 6 p. c.	600,000		-	****
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c	3,000,000		****	****
Haw Gov't an	1,000,000		****	****
Cal. Beet & Sug. Rof.	209,000		***	****
Co 6, p. c	1,000,000	-		10214
	\$00,000	••••	10114	***
	1,677,000		1000	-
Haw. Sugar 5 p. c Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c. Hon. E. T. & L. Co.,	1,000,000	•••••	100	75
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.,		100.004	****	10
Kahuku sp. e.	708,000 200,000 2,000,000 750,000 1,250,000		105	10754
	2,000,000		1024	
Dahu Sugar Co. 6 p. c. Diaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	750,000			95
Commode and Co. to D. C.	1.200.000		PULL OF R	ON.

23.1276 paid. 165 per cent. SESSION SALES (Morning Session.) 40 McBryde, 6; 10 Haw. C. & S. Co., 250 Ewa, 23.50.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. 170 Ewa, 23.625; 10 McBryde, 6.



While Canton Militant is here Watting for orders always near, And Polynesia we respect. Or else we may too soon regret.

Chorus: He's a whole-souled Odd Pellow; His creed is Priendship, Love and Truth.

Now, Brother Frost, ere you depart, A pleasant journey be with you The blessing of our Holy Lord May be extended toward you. And when toward home you come Do not forget your brothers here.

Now, brothers here one and all, Let's give three cheers to Brother Prost.

A suggestion to have this song eagreened for presentation to Bro. Prost was made, but the festive gathering yoted to have is published instead. A. F. Clark, P. O., was chairman of the committee on arrangements, his sullargues being Past Grands times.

ten, Smith and A. H. Hodson,